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SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1904.

An automobile crashed into a street car the other day in New York, with disastrous results, but it was claimed that the street car should have conceded the right of way. Of course, it could not have been expected that both vehicles would stop until it was safe for one or the other to proceed; that would have been losing time. Hereafter the street car motorman will know better than to dispute the question.

The owner of the mine at Garrett, Pa., recently menaced by strikers, has mounted a searchlight and gatling gun on his property, armed his remaining employes, and given notice that people who meddle with anything that does not belong to them must look out for themselves. All right-minded folk will approve his action. Whatever may be the right and wrong of this particular case, the cause of the strikers will not be furthered by interference with property rights.

The contract by which the ownership of the Panama Canal passes to the United States has been signed, sealed, and delivered, and a vote of the Panama Canal Company's shareholders has ratified the sale. The title to the canal route is now vested in the Government of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury stands ready to hand over to the representatives of the old company the stipulated price—$40,000,000—as soon as the person or persons authorized to receive the money are appointed, and will make a further payment of $10,000,000 to the new republic of Panama, the instant its representative here, Senor Arosemena, receives the permission of his government to accept the money. Thus the first step toward a building of the canal under American auspices has successfully been taken.

A real live Prince "in our midst!" We trust we shall not die of indigestion, especially since we are solemnly assured that this is "the first time in the history of China that a member of the reigning family has come from behind the forbidden gates and the great wall of prejudice to participate with other nations in an instructive demonstration of the world's progress, as typified at the St. Louis Exposition." Prince Pu Lun Tsee is to do the town under the guidance of Colonel Symons, the accomplished master of ceremonies at the White House. What the colonel can't show His Imperial Highness is not worth seeing, no doubt. Still, we should wish that he might take the distinguished visitor to see one of our civic dignitaries sitting on the lid of a moral cesspool, crying: "This is the best governed city in the world!" That would be a picture worth taking back to China.

The signing by the President yesterday of the army appropriation bill marks the end of the adjutant general's department, or, more correctly speaking, its absorption by the record and pension office, under the new title of the military secretary's department. Brigadier General Ainsworth becomes chief of the new bureau with the rank of a major general. In his case the title of "military secretary" is a manifest absurdity, since there is nothing of the military man about him. He is purely and simply a surgeon. What his record as a surgeon may have been we do not know. We do recollect, however, what a record he made as an architect. In that capacity he became responsible for a number of lives lost in the Ford's Theater collapse. Briefly, the new military secretary's record might be described in the following manner: Soldier, 0; Surgeon, ?; Architect, 1 dozen or more of human lives.

Misrepresented Nature.

Application of the Burroughs Principle to Realistic Fiction.

A hot controversy has recently been waged by John Burroughs and Ernest Thompson-Hyphenated-Seton, regarding the advisability of attributing human motives and feelings to animals. Everybody is acquainted with the wild animals Mr. Seton has known, and the remarkable things they do, and the sentiments characteristic of them; and probably most of us have our doubts about the truth of this very entertaining natural history. Mr. Burroughs' style is quite different. He does not pretend to be a mind-reader when he goes into the woods. He tells us what the birds do, and how they look, and we feel as if we were there ourselves with extraordinary spectacles on.

Reviewing some recent fiction dealing with human nature on the realistic plan, one is moved to wonder whether some of the writers are not open to much the same criticism to which Mr. Burroughs subjects Wahb and his friends—whether they do not make their "typical characters" vehicles for things which they think the people of that type feel and say, rather than true pictures of actual beings. Mr. Page and Mr. Dixon, for example, are convinced that every Northerner who is a gentleman would solve the race problem just as the South does, and every Northerner who is not a gentleman is a besotted fool, a hypocrite, or a scheming political adventurer. To Mrs. Atherton average American society is either prim and bloodless or hypocritically conventional; the only real people are foreign and domestic aristocrats, and servants attached to them after the manner of Juliet's nurse or Touchstone the fool. To Richard Harding Davis everybody unprovided with a Gibson profile seems to be canaille; reading Mrs. Wiggs or Mrs. Wiggin one would suppose that there were only two classes of society, the very poor and the very rich. Several Western writers give one the idea that the cowboy, instead of being an ordinary American youth punching cattle instead of running a railway engine or a typewriter, is a creature quite by himself, as much as a monkey, and most of the New York novels would give a person from another planet the idea that reporters were created from the beginning in a species by themselves, and did not belong to humanity at all.

In short, we have had so many types that they sometimes seem to be lay figures for the writer's ideas, and not real people at all. The average human being is made of protoplasm and shaped by his environment, and he is, as a rule, neither superhuman nor subhuman; he is just a person. It might be a good thing if some of the type-hunters would grasp this idea and give us human nature with variations.

The Wayward Mississippi.

Another Short Cut Found by the Father of Waters on His Way to the Gulf.

The Mississippi River is twenty miles shorter than it was a few days ago. The reason is that the river has cut through a neck of land instead of going around a peninsula, and plantations on the former bank will presently be left high and dry, while houses will be built on the new bank as soon as the people of the neighborhood have had time to adjust themselves to the situation.

Not the least of the many wonders of the New World, when one comes to consider it, is the gigantic river which is ever changing its course, engulfing this bit of land, leaving that on one side, making and demolishing plantations apparently at the whimsical will of some river god. It is an inconvenient wonder for the people who live on the banks, however, and makes property somewhat unstable, since at short notice a thriving town may be shifted into the backwoods.

Here is a chance for some of these prophets who are always telling us that they can tell what is going to happen a hundred years hence. Let them make up a surveying and real estate party and buy up lots along the future course of the Mississippi. Then they could sit down and wait until the river straightened out, and with every removal of a kink their fortunes would increase.

Slangy Evangelists.

The Necessities Which They Attempt to Meet and the Way They Do It.

Somebody sarcastically said the other day, in comment on a certain Western evangelist, that the connection between slang and the soul seemed hardly close enough to warrant the use of the language in which his appeals were couched, nor did it seem necessary for him to deny the truths of science. He was probably following in the footsteps of the late Mr. Moody, who was fond of asserting the superiority of the old-fashioned kind of religion, as if there were fashions in vital religious faith.

There is a modicum of sense, however, in the evangelist's methods, and it is wise to recognize this. Some of his congregations are doubtless made up of old-fashioned people and their half-educated sons and daughters, and the jump from Jonathan Edwards to the theory of evolution is one which is difficult to make in one generation. The effect of education on a good many young people, especially on those of foreign peasant parentage, who find themselves obliged to reject many of the prejudices of their parents, is to lead the young people to regard their parents with a sort of contempt, impatient or good-natured as the case may be, and to reject all that is good in the old-time ideas—self-control, respect for law, unselfishness, industry, loyalty—in favor of modern "smartness" and the consciousness of being "up-to-date." The evangelist, therefore, talks down to his audience as best he may, making his appeals in up-to-date slang which will catch the ear of the young folk, while asserting his respect for old-fashioned ideas, to secure the respect of the old folk. It seems like pretty cheap commercial business, however, and perhaps one of these days we shall have men who will preach to the people in the simple language of the Gospels, understanding and helping to solve their problems, but not descending to sensationalism or catch-phrases.

Browning vs. Shakespeare.

A Philadelphia Society Considers Browning the Superior Writer.

They had a discussion in a Philadelphia literary society the other evening about the relative merits of Shakespeare and Browning. The vote was all one way. It was a Browning society.

One of the speakers summed up the sentiment of the society by saying that Browning was superior to Shakespeare in "experience, sympathy, and education." If there ever was a telling example of the form which the education craze takes among modern Americans it is this one. We may one of these days reach the point of discrediting the Ten Comandments because Moses never went to a graded school. Of course, it does not make any difference whether the Philadelphia aggregation of intellect appreciates Shakespeare or not, or whether it appreciates Browning or not, except as this particular society represents a certain class of people who pose as educated folk. It will not affect the reputations of the writers in question very greatly, but it will make some difference in the intelligence of the country, whether people who have time and opportunity to read use it in the right way or not.

A literary society which has nothing better to do than to argue the comparative merits of two men, both great in their own way, is occupying itself foolishly to begin with. The childishnes of such a proceeding is about on a level with the discussion of the comparative pleasantness of winter and summer. To read an author in the right way is to appreciate his fine qualities and understand his limitations, and not to bother about comparing him with somebody else, who also has an established reputation.

The education of Shakespeare is a subject on which there has been a great deal of foolish and ridiculous chatter. We seem to be in danger in these days to losing sight of the fact that a man's education is that which leads him to exercise his gifts, not that which puts gifts into him. This is one of the few words in which the derivation is worth considering. No college could have given Shakespeare his genius; all that he needed was such knowledge as he could use in his undertakings, and that he got, in one way and another. Associated with all the men worth knowing in his day, in touch with bigger and more wonderful enterprises than the world had seen for many centuries, having access to whatever libraries were in existence, he would have gained nothing by undergoing a strict routine in which a mass of information which he could not use might have been hammered into his head. If it were possible now for a boy to grow up in direct contact with the mind of nearly every great man of his time, and at the same time have opportunity to master his own language and ascertain whatever he might need to know in the course of any special undertaking, does anybody doubt that that would be a better education for him, if he had genius, than a cut and dried system in which he would be shut off from men in order to be filled up from books? Books are not magic knowledge-boxes; they are the recorded knowledge of men, and wisdom is wisdom, however it is gained.

Browning was a great man in his time, and a great leader of thought, but if there had never been any Shakespeare it is doubtful if we should have had our Brownings and our Tennysons and our literary societies. It is all very well to extol the trained thinker, but the man who originates systems of thought is the great man.

The Mormons are said to go through the marriage ceremony with dead women now and then, which would seem to be taking an unfair advantage of people who cannot help themselves.

Scientists now tell us that man was evolved from a reptile with an unpronounceable name. Some men act like unspeakable reptiles now.

Japanese architecture is said to have been formed by earthquakes, and it looks as if that natural phenomenon had given the rulers some points in strategy.

Twenty-one men are said to have been killed by the premature explosion of a Russian mine. Russia may thank her lucky stars she has no more modern inventions.

Somebody related to the Beecher family asserts that if Henry Ward Beecher were alive he would be a Christian Scientist, which is a base and mean attack on a dead man.

If Skrydloff waits long enough the Japanese may relieve him of the necessity of going to Port Arthur at all.

THE RATTLED RHYMESTER.

In the spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to—two ahead!
In the spring—say, who's a-pitching?
Lightly turns to—got him dead.

In the spring—another bagger!
In the spring—they've knocked him out
In the spring the young man's fancy—
Oh, just hear the bleachers shout!

In the spring—he must have got it,
Croesus, what an awful roar!
In the spring the young man's—wow, wow!
'Nother hit! It's five to four!

In the spring—the—crowd's a-howling
Lightly turn to—that's a shame!
In the spring—oh, jam his fancy!
I must go and watch the game!

—New York Times.

THE PERSONAL SIDE

Plethora of Pity.

Secretary Taft is strongly of opinion that there is too much sentimental pity in the world. He holds that even the poorest and most wretched persons are happier than most others suppose.

In illustration of this idea Mr. Taft tells of two sailors who were at work in the rigging one winter night, their clothing almost frozen to their bodies.

"I'll tell you wot, Bill," said one of them, "just think o' the poor devils ashore caught at a picnic in weather like this."

"You bet, Tom," said the other.

Aldrich Napping.

When the Senate was considering the canal zone bill Senator Aldrich mentioned incidentally that the Secretary of the Treasury favored a certain section, but that the Finance Committee did not agree with him.

Mr. Morgan sarcastically expressed delight with the exhibition of boldness made by the Rhode Island Senator. This venture upon a course not indorsed by an executive department was hailed as a hopeful sign that the Senate might return to the virility manifested in the early days of the body. Mr. Aldrich was not ready with a reply to this shot and it was allowed to pass.

Chased Rabbits All Night.

"A man down in my country," said Representative Clayton of Alabama the other day, "saw a dog sleeping in the sun The dog was twitching and starting, as dogs sometimes do in their sleep. The man said, 'I'd like to know what that dog is dreaming about.'

"'Easy enough,' replied an old chap who stood by. 'You just put a chip on that dog's ear and leave it there until he wakes up. Then you take that chip and put it on your chest when you go to bed tonight and you will dream of what the dog is dreaming of now.'

—"The fellow got a chip and put it on the dog's ear and stood around until the dog waked up and brushed it off. He put the chip on his chest when he went to bed that night. Next morning I saw him coming listlessly down the street.

"'What's the matter?' I said. 'What was the dog dreaming about?'

"'Oh,' he answered, 'I'm clean tuckered out. I was chasing rabbits all night long.'"

"Committed to Sherman."

Apropos of the retirement of Senator Stewart of Nevada at the close of his present term in March, 1905, the story tellers at the Capitol say this is the best anecdote about him:

Years ago a colleague, exasperated by some action of the late Senator Plumb of Kansas, came to Stewart and said:

"Don't you think Plumb is the meanest, most contemptible, most ornery, most useless and altogether cussedest man in the Senate?"

"No, sir!" thundered Stewart. "I do not I am committed to John Sherman on all those propositions."

Justice Harlan Dissents.

Justice Harlan is a member of the faculty of the Columbian law school, and a night or two ago was talking at the school with Judge Peelle, of the Court of Claims.

"I wish, Mr. Justice," said Judge Peelle, "that you would have your clerk send me copies of some of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court."

"All right," Justice Harlan replied. Then he asked abruptly: "Do you want those cases in which I rendered dissenting opinions?"

"I assume some of the cases come under that head," said Judge Peelle. "You frequently do dissent, you know."

"I shall not send them," snorted Justice Harlan. "I shall not be responsible for the dissemination of such law as appears in those majority opinions to which I have dissented."

Pigeon English Won't Do.

In view of the fact that the President will entertain a party of distinguished Chinamen at a musicale at the White House next Monday, there has been some speculation as to the medium of conversation which the President will adopt to talk to his guests. At the head of the party will be Prince Pulun, a nephew of the Emperor of China, to whom it is highly desirable that this Government show some courtesy since he brings a personal message from the Emperor to the President of the United States.

Prince Pulun, however, knows no language except Chinese, and the others in the party are said to be equally deficient. As President Roosevelt does not include a mastery of the Chinese tongue among his accomplishments, the "small talk" at the function will not likely be very lively. It is said there will be an unusual number of pieces on the musical program, and that the intermissions will be few and far between.

Climate of Panama.

"A walking advertisement for Panama, they sent him here to show that the climate is not so bad after all" This is the way some of the friends of Senor Carlos Arosemena jocularly describe the representative of the isthmian republic, who is now in charge of the legation here. Senor Arosemena is about six feet two and weighs over 200 pounds. He is of athletic build and would be taken for a Westerner rather than the average South American.

"How did I grow so much in that climate?" said Mr. Arosemena. "Well, the fact is, most people have an exaggerated idea about the climatic discomforts on the isthmus. Of course there are plenty of mosquitoes and malaria there in certain parts, but a man doesn't have to live out in the swamps and he can protect himself from the mosquitoes. In the summer it is hot, of course, during the day, but at night I believe it is really more comfortable than it would be in midsummer in one of your Northern cities. There is always a cool breeze sweeping across the isthmus, and the nighttime for the Panamanian is by no means a disagreeable period. We have our finest weather in December and January, and there is no winter resort that could beat the climate there. I have found it a pretty healthy place, taken all in all."

Did Not Heed Prophet.

"Young man, I would a word with thee."

"Very well, sir."

"If thou desirest to save thy soul, heed what I say."

"I'm not losing much sleep about my soul, but what is it you want?"

The speaker with thees and thous in his conversation was an old man, well dressed and mild mannered. He stood at the east entrance of the Capitol and addressed his remarks to a young man who came hurriedly out of the building and started for the street cars, which were waiting for the Congress crowd.

"Take heed, young man. If thou wouldst have eternal peace, be near this entrance on the night of February 22, at midnight, and listen to the message which a speaker will bring," the old man continued.

"Guess you must be looking for the White House," the young man exclaimed. "That's over in the other part of town. Excuse me, but I've got to catch that car."

HOW JAPAN IS SOLVING THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

Within the past forty years, roughly speaking, Japan has changed from a medieval and feudal country to one imbued with all the advances of modern Western civilization, a point which has been pressed home to European countries with great force since the outbreak of the war with Russia.

But modern civilization, as we know from bitter experience, may bring curses as well as blessings in its train, and we are led to wonder whether the route of Japan's triumphant progress has not been strewn with some of that human wreckage which in Europe has ever marked the path of empire.

Since 1868, when the present Emperor was crowned, the whole manner of life of a large proportion of the people has changed.

Increase of Luxury.

Luxury has enormously increased among the upper or middle classes, and, as a consequence, there has ensued an inequality which daily becomes greater, and a separation always growing more profound between the different elements of society.

Under the hard effects of these changes the good nature of the people has disappeared and their classical courtesy and gentle manners have given place to the Western ways, for in Japan as elsewhere the struggle for existence develops egotism and cruelty.

Japan, therefore, is now faced with a "social problem," the aspect of which is, alas, only too familiar to us. The old relation of master and servant living under the same roof and working together according to their respective capacities in the production of those quaint works of art which we have come to regard as so characteristic have passed away and the flotation of companies has given rise to the building of immense manufactories where thousands of workpeople are congregated under the direction of salaried officers whose interests are those of the shareholders.

Sweatshops Many.

Women and children are extensively employed, "sweating" with its elements of small pay, long hours, and unhygienic surroundings is rife, and the depth of poverty to which some of the inhabitants of the large towns are sunk is appalling. At Osaka, the "Manchester of Japan," of the 58,000 workers, 13,000 are children under fourteen years of age. Certain industries, for example, the making of matches and mats, employ almost entirely children of seven or eight years, who work twelve hours a day. In the silk and cotton manufactures women from the country districts, enticed into the town by misleading representations, are engaged under agreements to work twelve to fourteen hours by day or night, since the cotton mills run continuously for seven days a week, except that they are allowed to abstain from work for two days in each month.

The women receive pay at the rate of 12½ cents a day, of which 10 cents is retained for food, so that their net weekly earnings amount to 15 cents.

In the Silk Factories.

In some of the silk factories, as there is no legal limit to time, persons of both sexes and ages work seventeen hours a day.

It is consequently not surprising that pauperism is becoming in Japan a matter urgently demanding attention. There is, indeed, under consideration by the houses of parliament a species of factory bill, but it appears to have little chance of passing except in such a form as to render it practically ineffective. As yet Japan has but a very imperfect imitation of a complicated system by means of which relief is afforded to the needs of the indigent in this country.

An ordinance of 1872 charges the state with an allowance for foundlings under thirteen years of age, while another of 1873 imposes upon the separate departments the obligation of succoring urgent or deserving cases of poverty. The allowances made are of rice or its equivalent in money.

Care for Contagious Diseases.

A further ordinance by the minister of the interior, in 1883, makes provision for the care of those suffering from contagious diseases. In addition to these resources there are 106 departmental hospitals and three supported by the state. Fortunately, these measures are supplemented by private charity, which has erected 371 hospitals and founded benevolent societies of which the most noteworthy is that of Akita, known as Kan-on-ko, which, since its establishment by the prince of Akita in 1830, has relieved over 4,000,000 of the poor.

In 1892, after being for some time under government control, this society obtained a charter which placed it on a more satisfactory basis. It is now managed by a small body of directors and administrators who arrange for the supply of food, clothing and fuel to deserving cases in the town of Akita, while help in the shape of information, tools or small sums of money, is also given to those who are in search of work.

While there is thus a certain amount of similarity between the Japanese and the European methods of dealing with the problems raised by modern conditions of life, it is not likely that Japan will follow very closely in the footsteps of the West.

For centuries, throughout the greater part of Europe Christianity has guided more or less directly the conduct of political and social affairs, but Christian ideals seem to be wholly foreign to Japanese modes of thought, and Japan may therefore be confidently expected to deal with her economic difficulties in her own way, with results which can hardly fail to be of the greatest interest to sociologists elsewhere.—Prof. Dumolard, Ph. D., of the University of Tokyo, in Philadelphia Inquirer.

GORMAN TO HEAD THE DELEGATION

Senator First Choice, But "Any Good Party Man Will Carry State This Year."

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23.—The Democrats have set May 26 for the Democratic State convention to elect delegates to the National Democratic convention at St. Louis. This convention will not only elect the four delegates-at-large, but also the twelve delegates from the six Congressional districts.

It is expected that Senator Gorman will go as a delegate-at-large and will head the delegation. Other men mentioned for delegates-at-large are ex-Gov. John Walter Smith, Gen. L. Victor Baughman, Chairman Murray Vandiver, and Frank A. Furst.

Gorman is still the first choice of the Democratic leaders for the Presidency, but they all repeated the slogan: "Any good Democrat can carry Maryland this year."

WEST AND MACFARLAND VISIT WHITE HOUSE

Both Declare That Pilgrimage Had Nothing to Do With the Boynton Charges.

District Commissioners West and Macfarland yesterday paid a visit to the White House and saw the President, but afterward declared that their visit had had nothing to do with the charges concerning the record or the management of the inquiry into the alleged "school scandals."

These charges, which were preferred in The Times by Gen. H. V. Boynton, president of the Board of Education, were that Commissioner Macfarland had allowed the record of the inquiry to be withheld from public inspection and has mismanaged the affair. It has been thought that the Commissioners intended to take some action, either for or against, in regard to the charges, but as yet they declare that they have not done so.

They maintained most positively that they did not discuss the matter with the President. However, they declined to say on what errand they went to the White House.

Since the charges were made against Commissioner Macfarland, James E. Fitch, a member of the Board of Education, has held consultations at the District Building with Commissioners West and Macfarland. All three Commissioners have also received visits from Gen. George H. Harries.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ARBOR DAY.

In many schools arbor or tree day is now regularly observed. Fathers cooperate with the children, and in their own wagons bring trees and shrubs from the woods to plant in the school yard. In the South fall is the best time for transplanting most trees and shrubs, as well as flowers and ferns, except very delicate flowers, which should be transplanted in the early spring. Some practical farmer in your neighborhood will explain how the transplanting should be done, and by consulting him you will enlist his co-operation. Care should be taken to carry plenty of earth with the roots of the bush or tree, and to dig a hole for it deep enough to accommodate all the roots. The earth should be firmly packed about the roots; if any are broken they should be cut off, and the branches should be cut back to correspond with the loss of roots. The plant should be well watered until firmly rooted.—The Southern Workman.

"YELLOW PERIL" CAUSES NO ALARM

Officials Say Immigration of Chinese Will Not Be Affected by Lapse of Convention.

Those statesmen and citizens who believe that there may be a flood of Chinese into the country this fall, when the old convention, upon which the present exclusion laws are based, expires, can rest assured, according to official statements, made yesterday, that the peril will be averted. At the Department of Commerce and Labor yesterday morning it was said the Bureau of Immigration would enforce any old law on the Federal statute books until another replaces it.

"Our agents," said an authority, "intend to go ahead just as they are doing now, keeping out the Mongolians who have no right in this country. If there is any thought in certain quarters that the bars are to come down or that the men who intend to take advantage of any such conditions will be allowed to do so, the thought had better be given up at once."

There are still numbers of Chinese endeavoring to evade the exclusion law along the Canadian border. The cold winter has prevented many from making the long tramp through the forests, formerly taken. The warm weather is now coming on, however, and Commissioner General Frank A. Sargent has increased his forces to round up the lawbreakers.

MISS ROOSEVELT SUFFERS WITH GERMAN MEASLES

Miss Roosevelt is suffering from a slight attack of German measles.

As she is isolated from the rest of the household, her physician does not think it is necessary for Mrs. Roosevelt to recall her invitations for Monday afternoon, though many who are invited may feel it wiser to forego the pleasure of being present.

A POLITICAL BOOMERANG.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

The mountain of civil service reform in the lower house of Congress, after several months of painful labor, has brought forth a mouse. Compulsory retirement of aged clerks in the service, aimed at the veterans of the civil war, is the principal feature of the innovation.

Before undertaking to pass the bill it might be well for members of Congress to reflect upon the issue they are injecting into this campaign. Possess your little soul in patience a few years longer, Mr. Reformer, and the bone of contention you are so fiercely gnawing now will be removed. Death is reaping a silent harvest of many thousands annually of the old men who were the boys in the early sixties. Don't be in a hurry; you may be jeopardizing your own political future by precipitating this new issue, but restrain your indiscreet impetuosity.

We are not all dead yet, but in a few years we expect to answer the last roll call. Then it will be up to you to keep intact what we preserved for you—the Government of the United States of America, the grandest and the greatest nation on the earth today.

VETERAN.

Washington, April 21, 1904.

AT—CHEEFOO!

A Russ met a Jap at Cheefoo.
Said the Jap to the Russ: "Who are you?"
"Czrxpilvnatsmz," said the Russ,
"Now pronounce it, you cuss,"
And the Jap said: "Czr-oooooo-a-choo!"

—Chicago Record-Herald.

LARGE EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES

Fiscal Year Promises to Be Banner Period.

$288,400,924 IN 8 MONTHS

Increase in Nearly All Important Articles Other Than Cotton Goods.

Exports of manufactures from the United States seem likely to make their highest record in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June, 1904. In the eight months ending with February, for which the Department of Commerce and Labor announces the figures of exports of manufactures, the total is $20,000,000 larger than in the corresponding eight months of the fiscal year, 1900, which was the record year in exports of manufactures. For the eight months ending with February, 1904, the total exportation of manufactures was $288,400,924, against $268,537,927 in the corresponding months of 1900.

While conditions in the Far East are causing a considerable diminution in the exports of cotton manufactures from the United States, practically all of the other important exports show a marked increase, and it seems not improbable that the grand total for the year will exceed that of the banner year, 1900, and certainly that the total for 1904 will compare favorably with that greatest year in our exports of manufactures and surpass that of any other year.

An analysis of the details of exports shows an increase in nearly all of the important articles other than cotton goods as compared with last year or earlier years.

Iron and Steel.

Iron and steel exports show an increase of nearly $2,000,000 for the single month of February, and of about $5,000,000 for the eight months ending with February. Mineral oils show an increase of $1,000,000 in the month of February, and of over $8,000,000 in the eight-month period under consideration.

Copper manufactures show for the month of February an increase of nearly $3,000,000, and for the eight months an increase of nearly $12,000,000; leather and its manufactures show for the eight months a slight increase; agricultural implements an increase for the eight months of $2,500,000; chemicals show a slight increase in the month of February, also a slight increase in the eight months ending with February, and this is also true of paper manufactures, scientific instruments, fiber manufactures, cars and carriages, india rubber manufactures, clocks and watches.

On the Import Side.

On the import side conditions are also satisfactory. The check in importations of manufacturers' materials seems to have been but temporary, as the total importation of raw material for use in manufacturing was, in February, 1904, equaled in total value by that of February, 1903, while in many cases prices were considerably less, indicating an actual increase in quantity imported.

For the eight months ending with February, 1904, the total value of raw material imported for manufacturing fell by $10,000,000 below the extraordinary high figure for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and this is probably accounted for, in part at least, by the reduction in prices.

Hemp, manila, and sisal all show a lower price per ton in February, 1904, than in February, 1903, according to the reports of the Bureau of Statistics; and this is also true of sheet, plate, and taggers' iron, rubber, and numerous other articles utilized in manufacturing. The average price per ton of hemp imported in February, 1904, was $142.06, against $172.85 in February, 1903; of manila, $179.93, against $192.63 in February, 1903; of india rubber, $0.696 per pound as against $0.734.

FROM OUR POLITICAL PRIMER.

What is a faction?

A faction is a part of a party. It may be the larger part or the smaller part, but when it is greatly in the minority and plainly in the wrong, then it is certain to charge the majority with being factional and disloyal to the party.

What are spoils?

Spoils are the wages of party service and often of sin. They belong to the victors, who invariably use them in such a way as to make room eventually for the party that has no spoils.

What is meant by availability?

It is that quality which makes a man a desirable candidate for an office for which he is especially unfitted. When you hear the politicians say that a man is available, it signifies that he can be elected, but that he will be no good after he gets in.

What is a wheel-horse?

It is pretty much what its name implies. You can tell a wheel-horse by the spots you will find on him where his collar and the other gearing have rubbed him. He likes to work in harness, and nothing makes him so low in his mind as when the other horses kick up their heels and smash things.

What is yeoman service?

It consists largely of leg and vocal exercise for the party. The yeoman servitors march during a campaign many miles, preferably through the rain and mud.

What is over-confidence?

Over-confidence is what the politicians and campaign orators warn their party against when they have no confidence at all.

When is a man in the hands of his friends?

When he gets so hard up for an office that he is actually ashamed to let the people know how bad he wants it.

What is meant by being on the fence?

It is the position of politicians who are too dull to realize how much the people hate a coward, and who are certain to get down on the wrong side.

What is a slate?

It is something that should always be smashed by the people to whose prejudice it is arragned by the "pie" brokers.

What is meant by nailing a lie?

It is the denial of a charge or accusation in such a way as to make the people believe the charge.

What is a roorback?

It is a discovery on the eve of an election which is damaging in a high degree to the party or candidates who pronounce it a canard.

What is a mare's nest?

Any sort of corruption or scandal unearthed to the prejudice of the party responsible for it is called a mare's nest by the defendants.

What is a machine?

It is a piece of organism whose life is determined by the ignorance or toleration of the people who submit to its capabilities for harm.

What is the last ditch?

It is, specifically speaking, the point toward which the Democratic machine in Missouri is rapidly tending. It has, of course, a more general definition, but no other description that comes to mind could so aptly illustrate its meaning.—Kansas City Times.